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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/726,362	12/02/2003	Osamu Kobayashi	GENSP107	7161
36426 7590 07/22/2010 STMICROELECTRONICS, INC. MAIL STATION 2346 1310 ELECTRONICS DRIVE CARROLLTON, TX 75006				
EXAMINER				
HAILE, AWET A				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2474				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
07/22/2010		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/726,362

Applicant(s)

KOBAYASHI, OSAMU

Examiner

AWET HAILE

Art Unit

2474

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI/200)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because "the blanks and Attorney Docket No:" on pages 1-2(paragraph [0001])should be deleted from the specification and replaced with an U,S, Patent Application Serial Numbers, Correction is required^o SeeMPEP§608,01(b),

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

3. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. **Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-15 and 17-18** are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 10 of U.S Patent No. US 7177329 B2 (hereinafter referred as Patent'329). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following:

US patent 7177329	Instant application 10726362
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<p>Claim 1, a transmission efficient packet based display interface arranged to couple a multimedia source device to a multimedia sink device, comprising: a bi-directional auxiliary channel arranged to transfer information between the multimedia source device and the multimedia sink device and vice versa, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes a set of packet attributes; and a unidirectional main link arranged to transport multimedia data packets from the multimedia source device to the multimedia sink device each having a multimedia data packet header wherein neither the main link nor the auxiliary channel include separate clock signal lines, and wherein each of the headers is reduced in size over what would otherwise be necessary since the packet attributes are communicated via the auxiliary channel prior to the transmission of the multimedia data packets over the main link and not in the packet headers.</p>	<p>Claims 1, 7 and 13, a packet based closed loop video display interface with periodic status check capability arranged to couple a multimedia source device and a multimedia sink device, comprising: an adjustable, high speed main link arranged to carry a number multimedia data packets from the multimedia source device to the multimedia sink device; and a bidirectional auxiliary channel arranged to provide a number of support functions useful for main link set up and supporting main link operations such as periodically sending a status check of the multimedia display device to the multimedia source device such that the closed loop created by combining the adjustable, high speed main link with the auxiliary channel allows for robust operation of the display interface over a variety of main link conditions.</p> <p>Claims 2, 8 and 14, wherein the auxiliary</p>
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	<p>channel also provides information transfer between the multimedia source device and the multimedia display device and vice versa.</p> <p>Claims 3, 9 and 15, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes a set of packet attributes.</p>
<p>Claim 10. A transmission efficient packet based display interface as recited in claim 1, wherein the information includes sync loss information, dropped packets information and the results of training sessions information.</p>	<p>Claims 5, 11 and 17, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes results of training sessions</p> <p>Claims 6, 12 and 18, wherein the display device can inform the source device of events such as sync loss and/or dropped packets over the auxiliary channel.</p>

Nonetheless, it is clear from the above comparison claims of the instant application are a broader version of claims of Patent'329, thus, it is noted that allowing this would result in an unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent.

5. **Claims 4, 10 and 16** are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of Patent'329 in view of Hagiwara (US 2004/0080515).

Regarding claims 4, 10 and 16, Patent'329 does not explicitly teach, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic.

However the above mention claimed limitation is well known in the art, as evidenced by Hagiwara '515. Hagiwara '515 teaches, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic(see paragraphs 5, 44-45 and Fig. 1, i.e., personal computer 1 and image display 2 communicating USB data via control channels).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of transmitting/receiving USB data from/to image display apparatus using control channels as taught by Hagiwara '515, into communication system of Wolf '637, in order to correctly carry out a display attribute modification of a specific area in an image display apparatus, if the timing of the image signal transmitted to the image

display apparatus from a personal computer deviates from a standard, as suggested by Hagiwara '515 (see paragraph 11).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7. **Claims 13-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claim 13 recites the limitation “*computer program product ...*”. According to applicant’s disclosure (i.e., see paragraph 10 of Applicant’s disclosure), Examiner notes that the *computer program product* as defined in the specification as “computer code” (i.e., program/software), thus, “computer program product” recited in claim 13 is mainly directed to “program/software” based on the Applicant’s disclosure which is non-statutory subject matter under U.S.C 101. In view of this, claim 13 is directed to non-statutory subject matter (i.e., Program/software).

Claims 14-18 share a similar issue as discussed for claim 13 above, thus, rejected for the same reasons as set forth above for claim 13.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

10. **Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11-15 and 17-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf et al(US 6914637 B1) in view of Mamiya et al(US 2001/0030649).

Regarding claim 1, Wolf '637 discloses, a packet based closed loop video display interface with periodic status check capability arranged to couple a multimedia source device and a multimedia sink device(see abstract, column 50 lines 4-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., an interface/link coupling a source device and sink device) comprising:

an adjustable, high speed main link arranged to carry a number multimedia data packets from the multimedia source device to the multimedia sink device(see column 2 lines 42-52, column 12 lines 16-46 and Fig. 2, i.e., source device transmitting video data via one or more of channels 0-2 to the sink device);

and a bi-directional auxiliary channel arranged to provide a number of support functions useful for main link set up and supporting main link operations(see column 2 lines 42-50, column 50 lines 45-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., bi-directional auxiliary channel DDC transferring control data between the source device and sink device),

such as periodically sending a status check of the multimedia display device to the multimedia source device (see column 12 lines 16 – 59, column 50 lines 44-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., sink device transmitting link status information to the source device via the bi-directional auxiliary channel DDC), Wolf '637 further teaches the transmitter/ source device adjusting/changing one or more parameters of the transmitter based on status information received from the sink device(see column 50 lines 14-60).

Wolf '637 does not explicitly teach, the closed loop created by combining the adjustable, high speed main link with the auxiliary channel allows for robust operation of the display interface over a variety of main link conditions.

Mamiya '649 teaches, the closed loop created by combining the adjustable, high speed main link with the auxiliary channel allows for robust operation of the display interface over a variety of main link conditions(see paragraphs 68, 69 and Fig. 5, i.e., display 30 using bi-directional fast transfer lines to transmit status/feedback to the host system 10 and host system adjusting/correcting other fast transfer data lines based on received feedback information).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of a display using bi-directional transfer lines to transmit status/feedback to a host system and the host system adjusting/correcting other fast transfer data lines based on received feedback information as taught by Mamiya '649, into the communication system of Wolf '637, in order to enable distributed processing to be made both at a system side and at a display panel side in such an advanced system, thereby bringing out the maximum display processing ability, as suggested by Mamiya '649(see paragraph 11).

Regarding claim 2, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the auxiliary channel also provides information transfer between the multimedia source device and the multimedia display device and vice versa(see column 50 lines 45-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., bi-directional auxiliary channel transferring data between the source and sink devices).

Regarding claim 3, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes a set of packet attributes(see column 4 lines 60-62 and Fig. 2, i.e., source and sink devices communicating control protocol via the auxiliary channel DDC).

Regarding claim 5, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes results of training sessions(see column 81 lines 22-39, i.e., source and sink devices communicating test data packet and the sink device transmitting back the result to the source device).

Regarding claim 6, Wolf '637 is silent on, wherein the display device can inform the source device of events such as sync loss and/or dropped packets over the auxiliary channel.

Mamiya '649 teaches, wherein the display device can inform the source device of events such as sync loss and/or dropped packets over the auxiliary channel(see paragraphs 68-69 and Fig. 5, i.e., the display device transmitting error information to the host system via the bi-directional fast transfer lines).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of a display device transmitting error information to a host system via the bi-directional fast transfer lines as taught by Mamiya '649, into the communication system of Wolf '637, in order to enable distributed processing to be made both at a system side and at a display panel side in such an advanced system, thereby bringing out the maximum display processing ability, as suggested by Mamiya '649(see paragraph 11).

Regarding claim 7, Wolf '637 discloses, a method of providing a packet based closed loop video display interface with periodic status check capability arranged to couple a multimedia source device and a multimedia sink device(see abstract, column 50 lines 4-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., an interface/link coupling a source device and sink device), comprising:

carrying a number multimedia data packets from the multimedia source device to the multimedia sink device over an adjustable, high speed main link(see column 2 lines 42-52,

column 12 lines 16-46 and Fig. 2, i.e., source device transmitting video data via one or more of channels 0-2 to the sink device); and

providing a number of support functions useful for main link set up and supporting main link operations on a bi-directional auxiliary channel(see column 2 lines 42-50, column 50 lines 45-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., bi-directional auxiliary channel DDC transferring control data between the source device and sink device),

wherein the supporting main link operations include periodically sending a status check of the multimedia display device to the multimedia source device(see column 12 lines 16 – 59, column 50 lines 44-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., sink device transmitting link status information to the source device via the bi-directional auxiliary channel DDC), Wolf '637 further teaches the transmitter/ source device adjusting/changing one or more parameters of the transmitter based on status information received from the sink device(see column 50 lines 14-60).

Wolf '637 does not explicitly teach, the closed loop created by combining the adjustable, high speed main link with a very reliable auxiliary channel allows for robust operation of the display interface over a variety of main link conditions.

Mamiya '649 teaches, the closed loop created by combining the adjustable, high speed main link with a very reliable auxiliary channel allows for robust operation of the display interface over a variety of main link conditions(see paragraphs 68, 69 and Fig. 5, i.e., display 30

using bi-directional fast transfer lines to transmit status/feedback to the host system 10 and host system adjusting/correcting other fast transfer data lines based on received feedback information).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of a display using bi-directional transfer lines to transmit status/feedback to a host system and the host system adjusting/correcting other fast transfer data lines based on received feedback information as taught by Mamiya '649, into the communication system of Wolf '637, in order to enable distributed processing to be made both at a system side and at a display panel side in such an advanced system, thereby bringing out the maximum display processing ability, as suggested by Mamiya '649(see paragraph 11).

Regarding claim 8, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the auxiliary channel also provides information transfer between the multimedia source device and the multimedia display device and vice versa(see column 50 lines 45-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., bi-directional auxiliary channel transferring data between the source and sink devices).

Regarding claim 9, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes a set of packet attributes(see column 4 lines 60-62 and Fig. 2, i.e., source and sink devices communicating control protocol via the auxiliary channel DDC).

Regarding claim 11, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes results of training sessions(see column 81 lines 22-39, i.e., source and sink devices communicating test data packet and the sink device transmitting back the result to the source device).

Regarding claim 12, Wolf '637 is silent on, wherein the display device can inform the source device of events such as sync loss and/or dropped packets over the auxiliary channel.

Mamiya '649 teaches, wherein the display device can inform the source device of events such as sync loss and/or dropped packets over the auxiliary channel(see paragraphs 68-69 and Fig. 5, i.e., the display device transmitting error information to the host system via the bi-directional fast transfer lines).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of a display device transmitting error information to a host system via the bi-directional fast transfer lines as taught by Mamiya '649, into the communication system of Wolf '637, in order to enable distributed processing to be made both at a system side and at a display panel side in such an advanced system, thereby bringing out the maximum display processing ability, as suggested by Mamiya '649(see paragraph 11).

Regarding claim 13, Wolf '637 discloses, computer program product for providing a packet based closed loop video display interface with periodic status check capability arranged to

couple a multimedia source device and a multimedia sink device(see abstract, column 50 lines 4-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., an interface/link coupling a source device and sink device), comprising:

computer code for carrying a number multimedia data packets from the multimedia source device to the multimedia sink device over an adjustable, high speed main link(see column 2 lines 42-52, column 12 lines 16-46 and Fig. 2, i.e., source device transmitting video data via one or more of channels 0-2 to the sink device); computer code for providing a number of support functions useful for main link set up and supporting main link operations on a bi-directional auxiliary channel (see column 2 lines 42-50, column 50 lines 45-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., bi-directional auxiliary channel DDC transferring control data between the source device and sink device),

wherein the supporting main link operations include periodically sending a status check of the multimedia display device to the multimedia source device (see column 12 lines 16 – 59, column 50 lines 44-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., sink device transmitting link status information to the source device via the bi-directional auxiliary channel DDC), Wolf '637 further teaches the transmitter/ source device adjusting/changing one or more parameters of the transmitter based on status information received from the sink device(see column 50 lines 14-60).

Wolf '637 does not explicitly teach, the closed loop created by combining the adjustable, high speed main link with a very reliable auxiliary channel allows for robust operation of the display interface over a variety of main link conditions..

Mamiya '649 teaches, the closed loop created by combining the adjustable, high speed main link with the auxiliary channel allows for robust operation of the display interface over a variety of main link conditions(see paragraphs 68, 69 and Fig. 5, i.e., display 30 using bi-directional fast transfer lines to transmit status/feedback to the host system 10 and host system adjusting/correcting other fast transfer data lines based on received feedback information).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of a display using bi-directional transfer lines to transmit status/feedback to a host system and the host system adjusting/correcting other fast transfer data lines based on received feedback information as taught by Mamiya '649, into the communication system of Wolf '637, in order to enable distributed processing to be made both at a system side and at a display panel side in such an advanced system, thereby bringing out the maximum display processing ability, as suggested by Mamiya '649(see paragraph 11).

Regarding claim 14, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the auxiliary channel also provides information transfer between the multimedia source device and the multimedia display device and vice versa(see column 50 lines 45-60 and Fig. 2, i.e., bi-directional auxiliary channel transferring data between the source and sink devices).

Regarding claim 15, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes a set of packet attributes(see column 4 lines 60-62 and Fig. 2, i.e., source and sink devices communicating control protocol via the auxiliary channel DDC).

Regarding claim 17, Wolf '637 discloses, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes results of training sessions(see column 81 lines 22-39, i.e., source and sink devices communicating test data packet and the sink device transmitting back the result to the source device).

Regarding claim 18, Wolf '637 is silent on, wherein the display device can inform the source device of events such as sync loss and/or dropped packets over the auxiliary channel.

Mamiya '649 teaches, wherein the display device can inform the source device of events such as sync loss and/or dropped packets over the auxiliary channel(see paragraphs 68-69 and Fig. 5, i.e., the display device transmitting error information to the host system via the bi-directional fast transfer lines).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of a display device transmitting error information to a host system via the bi-directional fast transfer lines as taught by Mamiya '649, into the communication system of Wolf '637, in order to enable distributed processing to be made both at

a system side and at a display panel side in such an advanced system, thereby bringing out the maximum display processing ability, as suggested by Mamiya '649 (see paragraph 11).

11. **Claims 4, 10 and 16** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolf '637 and Mamiya '649 as applied to claims above, and further in view of Hagiwara (US 2004/0080515).

Regarding claim 4, Wolf '637 and Mamiya '649 are silent on, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic.

Hagiwara '515 teaches, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic (see paragraphs 5, 44-45 and Fig. 1, i.e., personal computer 1 and image display 2 communicating USB data via control channels).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of transmitting/receiving USB data from/to image display apparatus using control channels as taught by Hagiwara '515, into communication system of Wolf '637, in order to correctly carry out a display attribute modification of a specific area in an image display apparatus, if the timing of the image signal transmitted to the image display apparatus from a personal computer deviates from a standard, as suggested by Hagiwara '515 (see paragraph 11).

Regarding claim 10, Wolf '637 and Mamiya '649 are silent on, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic.

Hagiwara '515 teaches, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic(see paragraphs 5, 44-45 and Fig. 1, i.e., personal computer 1 and image display 2 communicating USB data via control channels).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of transmitting/receiving USB data from/to image display apparatus using control channels as taught by Hagiwara '515, into communication system of Wolf '637, in order to correctly carry out a display attribute modification of a specific area in an image display apparatus, if the timing of the image signal transmitted to the image display apparatus from a personal computer deviates from a standard, as suggested by Hagiwara '515 (see paragraph 11).

Regarding claim 16, Wolf '637 and Mamiya '649 are silent on, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic.

Hagiwara '515 teaches, wherein the information transferred over the auxiliary channel includes auxiliary application data such as USB traffic(see paragraphs 5, 44-45 and Fig. 1, i.e.,

personal computer 1 and image display 2 communicating USB data via control channels).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate, the method of transmitting/receiving USB data from/to image display apparatus using control channels as taught by Hagiwara '515, into communication system of Wolf '637, in order to correctly carry out a display attribute modification of a specific area in an image display apparatus, if the timing of the image signal transmitted to the image display apparatus from a personal computer deviates from a standard, as suggested by Hagiwara '515 (see paragraph 11).

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure, Kolto et al(US 2004/0203383 A1), Yamauchi et al(US 2004/0240454 A1), Hwang et al(US 2003/0048852 A1), Giennon et al(US 5805173), Pasqualino(US 2002/0163598 A1) and Lyle et al(US 7558326 B1) are recited to show method of data transfer from a source to sink .

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AWET HAILE whose telephone number is (571)270-3114. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571)272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Aung S. Moe/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2474

/AWET HAILE/
Examiner, Art Unit 2474